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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/893,143	06/27/2001	Antti Kansakoski	871.0014.USU	4012
29683 7590 03/08/2007 HARRINGTON & SMITH, PC 4 RESEARCH DRIVE SHELTON, CT 06484-6212			EXAMINER ETTEHADIEH, ASLAN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2611	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		03/08/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/893,143

Applicant(s)

KANSAKOSKI ET AL.

Examiner

Aslan Ettehadieh

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 February 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8-12, 14-19, 21-24 and 26-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 7, 13, 20 and 25 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 February 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments filed 02/12/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
2. Applicant's arguments regarding claims 1, 9, 15, 16, 26, and 30, *Yun is from an unrelated field as compared to instant application*. In response to applicant's argument that Yun is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Applicants field is a CDMA receiver as shown in the abstract, figure 1, and also in all the claims, i.e. "A code division, multiple access (CDMA) receiver" (claim 1). Yun discloses a CDMA receiver as shown in figure 5, col. 2 lines 23 – 24.
3. Applicant's arguments regarding claims 1, 9, 15, 16, 26, and 30, *Kang is from an unrelated field as compared to instant application*. In response to applicant's argument that Yun is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Applicants field is a CDMA receiver as shown in the abstract, figure 1, and also in all the claims, i.e. "A code division, multiple

access (CDMA) receiver" (claim 1). Kang discloses a CDMA receiver as shown in figure 2, paragraphs 2, 4, and 5.

4. Applicant's arguments regarding claims 1, 9, 15, 16, 26, and 30, *Kang does not disclose "instantaneous total received power*. Yun discloses an instantaneous total received power (col. 12 lines 42 – 48, col. 38 lines 1 – 10, 44 – 51, col. 39 lines 50 – 60).

5. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation to combine Kang with Yun is found in paragraph 13 of the Kang reference, "...allows unnecessary retrieval operations to be avoided..."

6. Applicant's arguments regarding claims 1, 9, 15, 16, 26, and 30, *Ohno does not disclose a value*. Contrary to applicant's assertion, Ohno discloses a signal c, which is being interpreted as a value because a signal will have a value (some type of measure, i.e. voltage) and when the signal c is not present (i.e. a null value) the function of the component will not be changed/adjusted.

7. Applicant's arguments regarding claims 1, 9, 15, 16, 26, and 30, *Ohno is from an unrelated field as compared to instant application*. In response to applicant's argument

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that Yun is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Applicants field is a CDMA receiver as shown in the abstract, figure 1, and also in all the claims, i.e. "A code division, multiple access (CDMA) receiver" (claim 1). Ohno discloses a CDMA receiver as shown in the title and abstract.

8. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation to combine Ohno with Yun is found in paragraph 15 of the Ohno reference, "...reducing power consumption..."

9. Applicant's arguments regarding claim 15, *Ohno does not disclose using a maximum value of lo to identify one of m segments of the searcher buffer on which a searcher is to be enabled for operation*". Contrary to applicant's assertion, the combination of Yun in view of Kang in further view of Ohno teaches all the limitations of claim 15. Kang discloses using a maximum value to identify one of m segments of the

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searcher buffer on which a searcher is to be enabled for operation (figure 4, paragraphs 13, 24, 25, 37, 39, 40; where Kang is not explicit about to identify one of m segments of the searcher buffer). Ohno discloses to identify one of m segments of the searcher buffer (paragraphs 44 – 45, 54, figures 3, 7).

10. Applicant's arguments regarding claim 4, *Ohno does not disclose a buffer for storing I/Q samples*. Contrary to applicant's assertion, the combination of Yun in view of Kang in further view of Ohno teaches all the limitations of claim 4. Yun further discloses wherein said searcher comprises a searcher buffer for storing Inphase and Quadrature (I/Q) samples (col. 37 line 15 – col. 38 line 54). Kang further discloses wherein said searcher comprises a searcher buffer for storing Inphase and Quadrature (I/Q) samples, and wherein said searcher is storing I/Q samples into said buffer (paragraphs 9, 10, 32).

#### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

11. Claims 7, 13, 20, 25 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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12. Claims 1, 4 – 5, 8 – 9, 14 – 16, 19, 21, 24, 26, 29 – 30, 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yun (US 6463295) in view of Kang et al. (US 2002/0181632) in further view of Ohno (US 2001/0009562).

13. Regarding claim 1, Yun discloses a code division, multiple access (CDMA) receiver, comprising: an RF section for receiving a CDMA signal (figure 5, col. 1 lines 15 – 41, col. 2 lines 23 – 24); a circuit for determining an instantaneous total received power (I<sub>o</sub>) of the received CDMA signal (col. 12 lines 42 – 48, col. 38 lines 1 – 10, 44 – 51, col. 39 lines 50 – 60). Yun does not disclose a searcher that is one of enabled for operation or disabled from operation in accordance with a value.

In the same field of endeavor, however, Kang discloses a searcher that is one of enabled for operation or disabled from operation (paragraphs 13, 39, 40). Kang also shows an RF section for receiving a CDMA signal (paragraph 4) and a circuit for determining a total received power of the received CDMA signal (figure 2 elements 32 – 34, paragraph 10). Also, Kang does not explicitly specify instantaneous however the total received power (I<sub>o</sub>) would be the energy result of  $I^2 + Q^2$ .

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention was made to use a searcher that is one of enabled for operation or disabled from operation as taught by Kang in the system of Yun to allow the system to perform efficiently and to avoid unnecessary operations (paragraph 13).

In the same field of endeavor, however, Ohno discloses a searcher that is one of enabled for operation or disabled from operation in accordance with a value

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(paragraphs 44 – 45, 54, figures 3, 7; where the signal c is being interrupted as a value).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention was made to use a searcher that is one of enabled for operation or disabled from operation in accordance with a value as taught by Ohno in the system of Yun to reduce power consumption in a receiver (paragraph 15).

14. Regarding claim 9, the steps claimed as method is nothing more than restating the function of the specific components of the apparatus as claim 1 above and therefore, it is rejected as in considering the aforementioned rejection for the apparatus claim 1.

15. Regarding claim 26, Yun discloses all limitations of claim 26 as analyzed in claim 1 above.

16. Regarding claim 30, the steps claimed as method is nothing more than restating the function of the specific components of the apparatus as claim 26 above and therefore, it is rejected as in considering the aforementioned rejection for the apparatus claim 26.

17. Regarding claim 4, Yun further discloses wherein said searcher comprises a searcher buffer for storing Inphase and Quadrature (I/Q) samples (col. 37 line 15 – col. 38 line 54). Kang further discloses wherein said searcher comprises a searcher buffer for storing Inphase and Quadrature (I/Q) samples, and wherein said searcher is storing I/Q samples into said buffer (paragraphs 9, 10, 32). Ohno further discloses herein said



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searcher is responsive to a trigger signal generated by said circuit (paragraphs 44 – 45, 54, figures 3, 7).

18. Regarding claim 5, Yun further discloses wherein said circuit operates to accumulate  $n$  symbol power samples, to scale the  $n$  accumulated symbol power samples, and to compare the scaled symbol power samples to a reference value (col. 27 line 19 – col. 28 line 14; where  $p$  is the power,  $c$  is doing the scaling and the target SINR is the reference value).

19. Regarding claim 8, Yun discloses  $l_0$  as shown above. Yun does not disclose wherein the value is computed over numbers of samples that are less than the total size of a searcher sample buffer, and is used to select samples from only a portion of the searcher sample buffer for use by the searcher. However Kang further discloses wherein a value is computed over numbers of samples that are less than the total size of a searcher sample buffer, and is used to select samples from only a portion of the searcher sample buffer for use by the searcher (paragraphs 24, 38 – 40; where  $P$  and/or  $Q$  are less than  $M$  and where half slot is being interpreted as less than the total size of a searcher sample buffer).

20. Regarding claim 14, the steps claimed as method is nothing more than restating the function of the specific components of the apparatus as claim 8 above and therefore, it is rejected as in considering the aforementioned rejection for the apparatus claim 8.

21. Regarding claim 29, Yun discloses all limitations of claim 29 as analyzed in claim 8 above.

22. Regarding claim 33, the steps claimed as method is nothing more than restating the function of the specific components of the apparatus as claim 29 above and therefore, it is rejected as in considering the aforementioned rejection for the apparatus claim 29.

23. Regarding claim 15, Yun discloses a method for operating a code division, multiple access (CDMA) receiver, comprising: receiving a CDMA signal (figure 5, col. 1 lines 15 – 41, col. 2 lines 23 – 24); determining an instantaneous total received power ( $I_o$ ) of the received CDMA signal over  $m$  consecutive segments of the received CDMA signal (col. 12 lines 42 – 48, col. 37 lines 39 – 45, col. 38 lines 1 – 51, col. 39 lines 50 – 60). Yun does not disclose storing samples of the received CDMA signal into a buffer and using a maximum value to identify one of  $m$  segments of the searcher buffer on which a searcher is to be enabled for operation.

In the same field of endeavor, however, Kang discloses storing samples of the received CDMA signal into a buffer (figure 4, paragraphs 24 – 25) and using a maximum value to identify one of  $m$  segments of the searcher buffer on which a searcher is to be enabled for operation (figure 4, paragraphs 13, 24, 25, 37, 39, 40; where Kang is not explicit about to identify one of  $m$  segments of the searcher buffer). Kang also shows an RF section for receiving a CDMA signal (paragraph 4) and a circuit for determining a total received power ( $I_o$ ) of the received CDMA signal (figure 2 elements 32 – 34, paragraph 10). Also, Kang does not explicitly specify instantaneous however the total received power ( $I_o$ ) would be the energy result of  $I^2 + Q^2$ .

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention was made to use storing samples of the received CDMA signal into a buffer and using a maximum value to identify one of m segments of the searcher buffer on which a searcher is to be enabled for operation as taught by Kang in the system of Yun to allow the system to perform efficiently and to avoid unnecessary operations (paragraph 13).

In the same field of endeavor, however, Ohno discloses to identify one of m segments of the searcher buffer (paragraphs 44 – 45, 54, figures 3, 7).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention was made to use to identify one of m segments of the searcher buffer as taught by Ohno in the system of Yun to reduce power consumption in a receiver (paragraph 15).

24. Regarding claim 16, Yun discloses a method for operating a code division, multiple access (CDMA) receiver, comprising: receiving a CDMA signal and determining an instantaneous total received power ( $I_o$ ) of the received CDMA signal (figure 5, col. 1 lines 15 – 41, col. 2 lines 23 – 24, col. 12 lines 42 – 48, col. 37 lines 39 – 45, col. 38 lines 1 – 51, col. 39 lines 50 – 60). Yun does not disclose selectively one of generating or not generating a searcher trigger signal in accordance with the value of  $I_o$ , wherein when generated the searcher trigger signal causes a searcher to process the stored samples

In the same field of endeavor, however, Kang discloses storing samples of the received CDMA signal into a searcher buffer (figure 4, paragraphs 24 – 25) and

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selectively causes a searcher to process the stored samples (figure 4, paragraphs 13, 24, 25 39, 40; where Kang is not explicit about to identify one of m segments of the searcher buffer). Kang also shows an RF section for receiving a CDMA signal (paragraph 4) and a circuit for determining a total received power ( $I_o$ ) of the received CDMA signal (figure 2 elements 32 – 34, paragraph 10; where instantaneous is not explicitly specified however the total maximum received power ( $I_o$ ) would be the energy result of  $I^2+Q^2$ ).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention was made to use storing samples of the received CDMA signal into a searcher buffer and selectively causes a searcher to process the stored samples as taught by Kang in the system of Yun to allow the system to perform efficiently and to avoid unnecessary operations (paragraph 13).

In the same field of endeavor, however, Ohno discloses one of generating or not generating a searcher trigger signal in accordance with a value of  $I_o$ , wherein when generated the searcher trigger signal causes a searcher to process (paragraphs 44 – 45, 54, figures 3, 7).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention was made to use one of generating or not generating a searcher trigger signal in accordance with a value of  $I_o$ , wherein when generated the searcher trigger signal causes a searcher to process as taught by Ohno in the system of Yun to reduce power consumption in a receiver (paragraph 15).

25. Regarding claim 21, the function claimed as apparatus is nothing more than steps of the method as claim 16 above and therefore, it is rejected as in considering the aforementioned rejection for the method claim 16, wherein, Yun discloses all limitations of claim 21 as analyzed in claim 16 above.

26. Regarding claim 19, Yun further discloses wherein the searcher buffer stores Inphase and Quadrature (I/Q) samples (col. 37 line 15 – col. 38 line 54). Kang further discloses wherein the searcher buffer stores Inphase and Quadrature (I/Q) samples (paragraphs 9, 10, 32).

27. Regarding claim 24, the function claimed as apparatus is nothing more than steps of the method as claim 19 above and therefore, it is rejected as in considering the aforementioned rejection for the method claim 19.

28. Claims 2 – 3, 6, 10 – 12, 17 – 18, 22 – 23, 27 – 28, 31 – 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yun (US 6463295) in view of Kang et al. (US 2002/0181632) in view of Ohno (US 2001/0009562) in further view of Chung et al. (US 5642377).

29. Regarding claim 2, Yun discloses  $I_0$  as shown above. Yun does not disclose wherein said circuit comprises a comparator for comparing a value against a threshold, and for generating a searcher trigger signal only when  $I_0$  exceeds the threshold.

In the same field of endeavor, however, Chung discloses wherein said circuit comprises a comparator for comparing a value against a threshold, and for generating a searcher trigger signal only when a value exceeds the threshold (col. 2 lines 54 – 60, col. 4 lines 12 – 14, col. 5 lines 15 – 30, col. 7 lines 46 – 63).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention was made to use wherein said circuit comprises a comparator for comparing a value against a threshold, and for generating a searcher trigger signal only when a value exceeds the threshold as taught by Chung in the system of Yun to optimize detection and improve acquisition (col. 3 lines 42 – 57).

30. Regarding claim 10, the steps claimed as method is nothing more than restating the function of the specific components of the apparatus as claim 2 above and therefore, it is rejected as in considering the aforementioned rejection for the apparatus claim 2.

31. Regarding claim 17, Yun discloses all limitations of claim 17 as analyzed in claim 2 above.

32. Regarding claim 22, the steps claimed as method is nothing more than restating the function of the specific components of the apparatus as claim 22 above and therefore, it is rejected as in considering the aforementioned rejection for the apparatus claim 17.

33. Regarding claim 27, Yun discloses all limitations of claim 27 as analyzed in claim 2 above.

34. Regarding claim 31, the steps claimed as method is nothing more than restating the function of the specific components of the apparatus as claim 31 above and therefore, it is rejected as in considering the aforementioned rejection for the apparatus claim 2.

35. Regarding claim 3, Yun discloses *Io* as shown above. Yun does not disclose wherein said circuit comprises a comparator for comparing a value against a threshold, and for generating a searcher trigger signal only when *Io* exceeds the threshold.

In the same field of endeavor, however, Chung discloses wherein said circuit comprises a comparator for comparing a value against a threshold, and for generating a searcher trigger signal when *Io* exceeds the threshold, or if a value does not exceed the threshold, for generating the searcher trigger signal within some predetermined period of time (col. 2 lines 54 – 60, col. 4 lines 12 – 14, col. 5 lines 15 – 30, col. 7 lines 46 – 63, col. 8 lines 46 – 56).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention was made to use wherein said circuit comprises a comparator for comparing a value against a threshold, and for generating a searcher trigger signal when *Io* exceeds the threshold, or if a value does not exceed the threshold, for generating the searcher trigger signal within some predetermined period of time as taught by Chung in the system of Yun to optimize detection and improve acquisition (col. 3 lines 42 – 57).

36. Regarding claim 11, the steps claimed as method is nothing more than restating the function of the specific components of the apparatus as claim 3 above and therefore, it is rejected as in considering the aforementioned rejection for the apparatus claim 3.

37. Regarding claim 18, Yun discloses all limitations of claim 18 as analyzed in claim 3 above.

38. Regarding claim 23, the steps claimed as method is nothing more than restating the function of the specific components of the apparatus as claim 23 above and therefore, it is rejected as in considering the aforementioned rejection for the apparatus claim 18.

39. Regarding claim 12, Yun discloses all limitations of claim 12 as analyzed in claims 3 and 4 above.

40. Regarding claim 6, Yun discloses all limitations of claim 6 as analyzed in claim 12 above.

41. Regarding claim 28, Yun discloses lo as shown above. Yun does not disclose where said enabling means is responsive to a value not exceeding the threshold within some predetermined period of time, for generating the searcher means trigger signal.

In the same field of endeavor, however, Chung discloses where said enabling means is responsive to a value not exceeding the threshold within some predetermined period of time, for generating the searcher means trigger signal (col. 2 lines 54 – 60, col. 4 lines 12 – 14, col. 5 lines 15 – 30, col. 7 lines 46 – 63, col. 8 lines 46 – 56).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention was made to use where said enabling means is responsive to a value not exceeding the threshold within some predetermined period of time, for generating the searcher means trigger signal as taught by Chung in the system of Yun to optimize detection and improve acquisition (col. 3 lines 42 – 57).

42. Regarding claim 32, the steps claimed as method is nothing more than restating the function of the specific components of the apparatus as claim 28 above and



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therefore, it is rejected as in considering the aforementioned rejection for the apparatus claim 28.

***Other prior art cited***

The prior art made of record and not relies upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

43. Nolan et al. (US 7013257) discloses a an RF section for receiving a CDMA signal and a circuit for determining an instantaneous total received power (I<sub>o</sub>) of the received CDMA signal (figures 24, col. 1 lines 41 – 44, col. 9 lines 1 – 25, col. 12 lines 50 – 55, col. 13 lines 25 – 26)

***Contact Information***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Aslan Ettehadieh whose telephone number is (571) 272-8729. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:00am - 4:30pm.

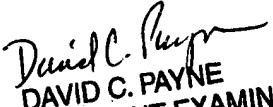
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Payne can be reached on (571) 272-3024. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Aslan Ettehadieh  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2611

AE

  
DAVID C. PAYNE  
PRIMARY PATENT EXAMINER